



OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM WESTERN  
NORTH AMERICA

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During the past few years the writer's studies have dealt largely with collections of birds from the State of Washington. In attempting satisfactorily to identify these specimens it has been thought desirable to recognize additional races of some of the species. Some of these have already been described in previous papers. The purpose of the present paper is to describe formally the remainder in advance of the publication of the complete report on the birds of Washington State.

*Centrocerus urophasianus phaios*, new subspecies  
Western Sage Grouse

*Type*.—Adult ♂, 259861, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection); Fremont, Oregon; August 21, 1914; L. J. Goldman, original number, 106.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Centrocerus u. urophasianus* of the Great Plains and eastern Great Basin, but darker. White markings reduced in area and grays darker and more brownish. The resultant impression is a more dusky appearance above, on flanks and tarsal feathering.

*Geographic distribution*.—Permanent resident north to central-southern British Columbia; west to central Washington, central Oregon, and northeastern California; south to northeastern California; east to southeast-central and northeastern Oregon (possibly central-western Idaho) and central-eastern Washington.

*Specimens examined*.—*Washington*: Yakima River [♀], Sept. 16, 1853; [♂], Sept. 14, 1853; Spokane Plain [♂, 1853], head only. *Oregon*: Fremont, ♂, Aug. 21, 1914; Blitzen Valley, Harney County, ♂, Oct. 11, 1934; Huntington, ♀, May 22, 1916; Juntura, 2 [im.], July 9, 1916; Mt. Warner, 2 [♂], Sept. 23, 1914. *California*: Ravendale, ♂, Jan. 25, 1915.

*Certhia familiaris caurina*, new subspecies  
Northwestern Brown Creeper

*Type*.—Adult ♂, No. 367378, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection); Gotchen Creek Ranger Station, Mt. Adams, Yakima County, Washington; May 16, 1942; Stanley G. Jewett, original number, 1395.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Certhia familiaris montana* from Arizona north to eastern Washington, but more brownish and buffy, less grayish and whitish. Similar also to *Certhia familiaris occidentalis*, of the Pacific coastal region from the islands of southeastern Alaska, south to California, but more grayish, less rufescent above and less buffy below. From *Certhia familiaris zelotes* of the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Mountains it differs in being paler, with brown areas lighter and black areas less extensive above.

*Measurements.*—Adult ♂ (16 specimens): wing, 58-66 (Av. 63.4) mm.; tail, 56-65.5 (60.7); exposed culmen, 13-16 (15.2); tarsus, 14-16.8 (15.7); middle toe without claw, 11-12.3 (11.5). Adult ♀ (4 specimens): wing, 58-63 (60.6); tail (59.5-63); exposed culmen, 12-14 (13.4); tarsus, 14.5-16 (15.4); middle toe without claw, 11-11.5 (11.3).

*Geographic distribution.*—Breeds on the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains from northern Oregon northward to the mainland of Alaska. Apparently partially permanent resident throughout its range, but at least some of the birds migrate southward to California.

*Remarks.*—The above described population of brown creepers might be considered merely as intergrades between the extremely grayish and whitish race *montana*, and the extremely rufescent and relatively uniformly colored *occidentalis*. However, the large range occupied by this variant with a relatively uniform appearance throughout necessitates recognition as a separate subspecies.

*Specimens examined.*—*Alaska*: Head of Toklat River, —, Oct, 1907; Susitma, ♂, Feb. 4, 1922; Cook Inlet, ♀, Aug. 31, 1900, ♂, Apr. 8, 1892; Yakutat, ♂ im., ♀ im., July 18, 1895, ♂, ♂ im., July 19, 1895; Juneau, ♂, Apr. 7, 1920. *Washington*: Whatcom County, Noosak River at Swamp Creek, ♂, July 23, 1920; Whatecom Pass (between Chilliwack Creek and the pass), ♂, July 30, 1920; Glacier, ♂, July 15, 1920; Okanogan County, Hidden Lakes, ♂, Sept. 2, 1920; Bauerman Ridge, ♀, Sept. 11, 1920; Monument 83, U. S. Boundary, im., July 26, 1942, ♀ im., Aug. 3, 1942; Aeneas, 2 ♂, Feb. 18, 1942; Ferry County, Swan Lake, ♀, ♂, June 17, 1942, ♂, June 12, 1942; Ferry Lake, ♂, June 16, 1942, ♂, June 21, 1942; Snohomish County, Suiattle River, Chiwawa Mt. Fork, ♀, Aug. 4, 1918; Chelan County, Wenatchee Lake, ♂ im., Aug. 19, 1918; Keechelus Lake, ♂, Aug. 15, 1897; Pierce County, Mt. Rainier, Owyhigh Lakes, juv., Aug. 12, 1919 ♀ im., Sept. 1, 1919; Yakima County, Bumping Lake, ♂ im., Aug. 28, 1917; Mt. Adams, Bird Lake, ♂, May 12, 1942, ♂ May 16, 1942, ♂, July 17, 1942, ♂ im., July 27, 1942; Yakima Indian Reservation, Signal Peak, ♂, July 26, 1917; Skamania County, Trout Lake, ♂, Oct. 5, 1941. *Oregon*: Portland, ♂, Feb. 27, 1882; Warm Springs, ♀, May 5, 1915; Anchor, ♀, Aug. 8, 1916; Fort Klamath, ♂, Dec. 15, 1882, ♂, Dec. 29, 1882, ♂, April 14, 1883, ♂, Oct. 25, 1882. *California*: Freestone, ♂, Nov. 20, 1904; Quincy, ♂, Nov. 4, 1897.

***Talmatodytes palustris pulverius*, new subspecies**

Northwestern Long-billed Marsh Wren

*Type.*—Adult ♂, No. 262472, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection); Sprague, Lincoln County, Washington; June 11, 1918; George G. Cantwell, original number, 175.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Telmatodytes palustris plesius* from the Rocky Mountain and eastern Great Basin regions, but duller, less rufescent brown above and on flanks.

*Measurements.*—Adult ♂ (14 specimens): wing, 50-57.5 (53.9); tail, 42.5-50 (45.6); exposed culmen, 12-13.8 (13.0); tarsus, 18.5-20.5 (19.8); middle toe without claw, 12-14 (13). Adult ♀ (8 specimens): wing, 49-54.5 (51.1); tail, 42-46 (44.4); exposed culmen, 12-13.5 (12.6); tarsus, 18.5-20 (19.4); middle toe without claw, 11.5-13 (12.4).

*Geographic distribution.*—The northwestern portion of the Great Basin region from northeastern California and northwestern Nevada, north to east-central Washington (Lincoln County).

*Remarks.*—*Telmatodytes palustris pulverius* is the duller colored of all the interior forms of the long-billed marsh wren. It is relatively pale and rufescence is at a minimum. The contrast with the deeply colored *paludicola* west of the Cascade Mountains is very pronounced. *T. p. plesius*, which breeds somewhat farther east than *pulverius* in the eastern Great Basin and Rocky Mountain region, is somewhat paler and distinctly more rufescent. Two immature specimens from Lovelock in northwest central Nevada are intermediate. The breeding marsh wren of the Great Plains region north to Lake Athabaska (= *laingi*) is very light and bright colored, being more rufescent than *plesius*. The type specimen of *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus* Ridgway, which was apparently a migrant specimen from Wheatland, Indiana, matches these birds perfectly and *laingi* should be considered a synonym of *illiacus*.

*Specimens examined.*—Washington: Sprague, 2♂, June 11, ♂, June 13, 1918; Marshall, —, Oct. 5, 1890; Odessa, Sylvan Lake, 2♂ im., ♀ im., June 20, 1918; Sulphur Lake, Franklin County, —, Nov. 4, 1941; Lake Washtucna, ♂, Nov. 4, 1941. Oregon: Burns, ♂, July 7, 1896; Harney County, ♀, Dec. 10, 1914; Klamath Falls, ♀ im., Aug. 28, 1916. California: Tule Lake, ♂ im., ♀ im., July 6, 1899; Marysville, —, 1877; Sunset Beach, Orange Co., ♀, Dec. 27, 1916, ♀, Jan. 24, 1917, —, Jan. 28, 1921, ♀, Feb. 7, 1916, ♂, Feb. 27, 1917.

### *Catherpes mexicanus griseus*, new subspecies

#### Northern Canyon Wren

*Type.*—Adult ♂, Br.; No. 367804, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection); Logy Creek, Yakima Indian Reservation, Yakima County, Washington; April 20, 1943; Stanley G. Jewett, original number 1603.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus* of the Great Basin region, but more grayish, less rufescent both above and below. Similar also to *C. m. punctulatus* of California west of the Sierra Nevadas, but paler and more grayish.

*Measurements.*—Adult ♂ (14 specimens): wing, 57-62 (60.2); tail, 47.5-54 (51.1); exposed culmen, 18-21 (19.9); tarsus, 17.5-19 (18.4); middle toe without claw, 13-15 (13.8).

*Geographic distribution.*—Permanent resident in eastern Washington and eastern Oregon.

*Remarks.*—From the material available to me *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus* seems like a very distinct race and I cannot concur with Grinnell and Behle (Condor, 37: 247, 1935) in lumping it with *conspersus*.

*sus*. Specimens in the U. S. National Museum from California west of the Sierra Nevadas (*punctulatus*) are markedly and consistently darker and more brownish, less rufescent, than a series from the Great Basin east of the Sierra Nevadas. *Catherpes mexicanus griseus* is a pale form and is more grayish than either *conspersus* or *punctulatus*. The differences in these three races are equally obvious in fresh autumn, worn breeding, and immature plumage.

*Specimens examined*.—Oregon: Mt. Vernon, ♂, July 1, 1915; Crane, ♂, July 28, 1916; Homestead, ♂, June 17, 1916; Malheur Cave, ♂, Oct. 6, 1916. Washington: Yakima County, Logy Creek, 2♂, April 20, 1943; Yakima, ♀, April 15, 1928; Wenatches, ♂, June 28, 1934; Almota, ♂, April 17, 1904, ♂ im., Aug. 21, 1895, ♂ im., Aug. 22, 1895, ♂ im., July 24, 1903; ♂ im., Sept. 4, 1920; Wishram, ♂, Nov. 10, 1941; Rogersburg, ♀, May 31, 1918.

***Dumetella carolinensis ruficrissa*, new subspecies**

Western Catbird

*Type*.—Adult ♂, No. 262173, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection), Colville Lake, Sprague, Washington; June 10, 1918; Walter P. Taylor, original number, 294.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Dumetella carolinensis carolinensis* of Virginia and other eastern states, but lighter colored below. This is particularly noticeable on the abdomen, which shows more whitish in contrast to the chest, and on the crissum, which is Russet instead of Bay. There is no significant difference in size.

*Measurements*.—Adult ♂ (23 breeding specimens from west of the Great Plains): wing, 86.5-97 (91.1); tail, 91-104 (96.2); exposed culmen, 15-17 (16). Adult ♀ (13 breeding specimens from west of the Great Plains): wing, 83.5-93.5 (8.4); tail, 88.5-97.5 (93.5); exposed culmen, 15.5-17 (16.1).

*Geographic distribution*.—Breeds north to southwestern British Columbia and Montana; east to northeast-central North Dakota (Devils Lake) and central-northern New Mexico (Rinconada); south to central-eastern Arizona (Springerville); west to north-central Utah (Provo), northeast central Oregon (Mt. Vernon), and central-southern Washington (Trout Lake). Migrates south through Mexico and to the West Indies.

*Remarks*.—A disconcerting fact that was soon evident in the course of studying catbird specimens is that in old specimens the brown color of the under tail coverts of eastern birds tends to fade and approach those of western specimens. Specimens collected prior to 1900 are quite unreliable in this respect, some retaining the deeper tones while others are very rufescent exactly like western specimens.

*Specimens examined*.—British Columbia: Chilliwack, ♂, June 3, 1889. Washington: Odessa, ♀, June 19, 1918; Trout Lake, ♂, Aug. 17, 1918, ♀, Aug. 28, 1918; Stehekin, ♀, July 20, 1918; Sprague, ♂, June 10, 1918; Spokane Bridge, ♀ im., Aug. 13, 1895; Anatone, ♀, June 26, 1919. Oregon: Mt. Vernon, ♂, June 30, 1915. Utah: Provo, ♀, July 30, 1872; Ogden, ♂, June 18, 1872; Salt Lake, Strawberry Island, ♀, June 12, 1869; mouth of Bear River, —, May 28, 1915. Idaho: Shelley, ♂, July 28, 1911; Idaho City, ♂, June 17, 1910; Blackfoot, —, July 7, 1890, ♂, July 10, 1890; American Falls, ♂, June 1, 1911. Montana:

Lismas, ♀, June 25, 1919; Geysler, —, Aug. 14, 1919; Livingston, ♂, July 5, ♂, July 6, 1917; Glasgow, ♂, June 21, 1910, June 7, 1919; Big Timber, ♂, June 25, 1917, ♀, June 6, 1918; Terry, ♀, June 12, ♀, July 2, ♂, ♀, July 3, 1916; Reese Creek, Gallatin County, ♂, Aug. 14, 1888; Hilger, ♀, July 31, 1919; Fort Logan, ♀, Aug. 25, 2♂, 2♀, Aug. 30, 1919; Dillon, 2♂, Aug. 10, 1917. *Wyoming*: Laramie, 2♂, summer, 1875; Moran, ♀, Sept. 13, 1910; Fort Bridger, ♂, May 21, 1858; Valley, ♀, July 11, 1910; Greybull, ♂, June 8, ♂, June 11, ♀, June 13, 1910; Fort Steele, ♂, May 24, 1911; Fort Fetterman, ♂, June 4, 1878. *Colorado*: Colorado Springs, ♂, June 9, 1883. *Arizona*: Springerville, ♂, June 7, 1915; Tunitcha Mountains, ♀, June 25, 1927. *New Mexico*: Rinconada, ♂, ♀, June 4, 1904. *North Dakota*: Oakdale, ♂, July 1, 1913; Turtle Mountains, ♂, July 23, 1873; Devils Lake, Graham Island, ♂, Sept. 21, 1903. *Texas*: Point Bolivar, ♀, April 22, 1907. *Vera Cruz*: Papanita, ♀, March 6, 1898; Tres Zapotes, ♀, Jan. 17, 1940. *Mexico*: Metlatoyuca, ♂, Feb. 22, ♀, Feb. 23, 1898. *Tabasco*: Frontera, ♀, March 5, 1900. *Yucatan*: (G. F. Gaumer specimen). *Louisiana*: Jefferson Parish, Southport, ♀, Jan. 13, 1900. *Cuba*: Port Tanamo, ♀, March 2, 1930.

***Spinus pinus vagans*, new subspecies**

Western Pine Siskin

*Type*.—Adult ♂, No. 228860, U. S. National Museum (Fish and Wildlife Service collection); Edna, Idaho; June 21, 1910; Stanley G. Jewett, original number, 109.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Spinus p. pinus*, but lighter in coloration. Less heavily streaked with black above and below, and ground color of dorsal region lighter and more buffy, less brownish. Similar also to *Spinus pinus macropterus*, but smaller in wing and tail measurements. More heavily streaked with black above and below, and ground color of dorsal region lighter and more buffy, less brownish.

*Measurements*.—Adult ♂ (18 breeding specimens): wing, 68-75 (71.6); tail, 42-47 (44.9); exposed culmen, 9.3-11.5 (10.3); tarsus, 14-15 (14.6); middle toe without claw, 10-12 (11.1). Adult ♀ (7 breeding specimens): wing, 67.5-73 (69.9); tail, 41-46 (43.9); exposed culmen, 9.8-11 (10.4); tarsus, 14-15 (14.7) middle toe without claw, 10.5-11.3 (10.8).

*Geographic distribution*.—Breeds in coniferous forests of western North America from the Pacific coast region north to southern Alaska, and south to northern Baja California, eastward normally to the Rocky Mountains from Canada to northern Mexico. Apparently breeds farther east during years of excessive wandering to Ontario, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio.

*Remarks*.—The vagrant habits of this species makes the separation of races difficult. It is more than ever necessary to have definitely breeding material for comparison. I was fortunate in having a good series of breeding specimens from various parts of the west, as well as from the east (Newfoundland south to the Great Smoky Mountains). In these series the differences were uniform and striking. In large series of specimens in fresh autumn plumage from east and west the differences were equally well marked, although not as constant. The western pine

siskin evidently invades the eastern States in large numbers in certain years, evidenced by the specimens of this form from New York, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, particularly in the winters of 1882-83 and 1887-88. The eastern race wanders into the range of *Spinus pinus vagans*, even to western Washington, and is represented by three December specimens from South Park and Ravenna, Washington, in the U. S. National Museum. *Spinus pinus macropterus* wanders up from Mexico after the breeding season as far as New Mexico, judging from 2 specimens from that State (Bosque Del Apache, near Socorro, Aug. 17, 1942, and Questa, Aug. 15, 1904), in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Specimens examined.*—*Alaska*: Cook Inlet, Tyoonok, 2, Sept. 22, 1900; St. Paul Island, Sept. 24, 1917; Keku Pass, Nov. 19, 1919; Kodiak, June 4, 1894, July 4, July 3 (5), July 20, and July 1, 1899; Juneau, April 5, 1920; Douglas Island, near Juneau, Jan. 9, 1920; off Pribilof Islands, Aug. 19, 1893; Sitka, Aug. 5, 1895; Lake Iliamna, Iliamna Village, July 13, 1902. *British Columbia*: Goldstream, May 15, May 14, 1895; North Fork, Moose River, July 21, 1911. *Washington*: Vancouver, April 13, 1892; Trout Lake, Skamania County, 2, Oct. 2, 1941; South Park, King County, 8, Dec. 1, 1894, 2, Dec. 12, 1894; Shoalwater Bay, Oct. 12, 1854, 1, no date; Ridgefield, April 3, 1941; Yakima Indian Reservation, Signal Peak, July 27, 1917; Mt. Vernon, 4, Dec. 18, 1895; Mt. Adams, southeast slope, Aug. 29, 1943; Semiahmoo Bay, Oct. 10, —. *California*: Eureka, 2, March 27, 1899, March 25, 1902; Haywards, 2, April 8, March 30, 1902; Mt. Shasta, Aug. 26, 1902; Marysville, no date; Walker's Basin, Nov. 5, 1875; South Yolla Bolly Mountain, July 26, 1905; Fort Crook, March 19, April 10, 1860; Pescadero, Feb. 19, 1894; Nevada, Oct. 1872; Humboldt Bay, 2, Dec. 4, 1885, June 12, 1899; St. Helens, 2, Dec. 23, 1897, Jan. 5, 1898; Beryessa, Feb. 26, 1890, Dec. 23, 1889; Smith River, Del Norte County, Oct. 9, 1905; Placerita Canon, 3, April 23, 1921; Big Trees, Aug. 10, 1878; Fort Tejon, no date; Eel River, near South Yolla Bolly Mountains, Aug. 6, 1905; Temescal Mountains, Feb. 23, 1889. *Oregon*: Seaside, Sept. 8, 1905; Philomath, 3, March 8, 1919; Fort Klamath, 3, Oct. 4, 1882, 2, Oct. 3, 1882; Corvallis, June 1, 1920. *New Mexico*: Cinequilla, March 31, 1904; Fort Wingate, March 6, 1885; Manzano Mountains, 2, Oct. 8, 1903; Zuni Mountains (Mt. Sedgwick), June 23, 1909; Capitan Mountains, Aug. 20, 1903; Arroyo Seco, 3, Jan. 28, 1904; Cantonment Burgwin, March 27, 1860; Big Hachita Mountains, Grant County, May 22, 1892. *Wyoming*: Sierra Madre Mountains, June 20, 1911; Fort Steele, May 27, 1911; Pahaska Tepee, Grinnell Creek, July 29, 1910; Jackey's Creek, 3 miles south of Dubois, May 13, 1910; Laramie, no date; Bull Lake, Aug. 21, 1893; Fort Bridger, 2, June 16, 1858. *Texas*: Frijole, June 14, 1939; Presidio County, May 24, 1890. *Montana*: Highwood Mountains, 2, Aug. 27, 1910; Poison Creek, 10 mi. S. E. Livingston, July 1, 1917; West of Boulder Creek, 18 mi. S. E. Livingston, June 27, 1917; Pass Creek, Gallatin County, Aug. 26, 1888. *Idaho*: Bannock Mountains, Swan Lake, July 8, 1911; Edna, June 21, 1910; Resort, July 30, 1913; Little Blackfoot River, Aug. 21, 1860. *Utah*: Promontory Point, Oct. 14, 1914; Pine Valley Mountains, Oct. 13, 1909. *Nevada*: East Humboldt Mountains, Sept. 5 and 8, 1868. *Arizona*: Mt. Thomas,

White Mountains, July 30, 1915; Fort Verde, 6, Jan. 25, 1888; Williams, May 26, 1927; Mount Graham, Sept. 21, 1874; Graham Mountains, Ash Creek, May 11, 1914, April 23, 1914; Pine Springs, Nov. 15, 1884; Fort Huachuca, May 16, 1892; Alpine, Apache County, Sept. 19, 1914; San Francisco Mountains, Aug. 31, 1889. *Colorado*: Fort Garland, May 29, 1873; Pueblo, Dec. 1, 1890; Park of the Peaks, west of Denver, July, 1867; Colorado Springs, May 26, 1883. *Chihuahua*: Colonia Garcia, 15 mi. W., Feb. 29, 1904. *Coahuila*: Sierra Guadalupe, April 23, 1902; *Nuevo Leon*: Mesa del Chipinque, Feb. 14, 1938, March 20, 1939. *Lower California*: La Paz, March 3, 1882; Hansen Laguna, 3, June 8, 1905; Sierra Guadalupe, 2, April 23, 1902; Vallecitos, July 14 and 17, 1905. *District of Columbia*: Washington, 4, Jan. 29, 1888, Feb. 12, 1888, 4, Jan. 22, 1888. *Maryland*: Laurel, Feb. 25, 1879. *Virginia*: Rosslyn, May 19, 1888; Ballston, Nov. 8, 1887; Arlington, Oct. 24, 1889. *Georgia*: Liberty County, no date. *New York*: West Point, Oct. 30, 1899, Feb. 11 and March 3, 1900; Highland Falls, March 9, 1883; Fort Montgomery, Feb. 6, 1878. *Wisconsin*: Outer Island, Sept. 10 and 11, 1919; Mamie Lake, Vilas County, June 12 and 18, 1918. *North Dakota*: Dawson, Sept. 11, 1922. *Illinois*: Milton Township, DuPage County, Sept. 26, 1896; Mount Carmel, April 21, 1869. *Michigan*: Escanaba, June 8, 1883. *Manitoba*: Western Manitoba, no date. *Massachusetts*: Belmont, 2, Oct. 17, 1880. *Ohio*: Rockport, July, 1849. *West Virginia*: White Sulphur Springs, Nov. 6, 1936. *Maine*: Westbrook, 2, Dec. 21, 1891. *Ontario*: Elmsdale, May 24, 1897.

Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1946.